

Documentation of the Work of the **International Organization
for Migration (IOM) NMUN Simulation***



**National Model United Nations
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International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Committee Staff

Director	Janet N. Ekezie
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Chair	Andrew Kirk

Agenda

1. #1 Upholding Human Rights during Situations of Emergency Migration
2. #2 Addressing Migration Due to Environment and Climate

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
IOM/1/1	Upholding Human Rights during Situations of Emergency Migration	Adopted without a recorded vote
IOM/1/2	Upholding Human Rights during Situations of Emergency Migration	Adopted without a recorded vote
IOM/1/3	Upholding Human Rights during Situations of Emergency Migration	59 in favor, 7 against, 9 abstentions
IOM/1/4	Upholding Human Rights during Situations of Emergency Migration	61 in favor, 6 against, 8 abstentions
IOM/1/5	Upholding Human Rights during Situations of Emergency Migration	Adopted without a recorded vote
IOM/1/6	Upholding Human Rights during Situations of Emergency Migration	Adopted without a recorded vote
IOM/1/7	Upholding Human Rights during Situations of Emergency Migration	57 in favor, 8 against, 10 abstentions

Summary Report

The International Organization for Migration came together to consider the following agenda items:

1. Upholding Human Rights during Situations of Emergency Migration
2. Addressing Migration Due to Environment and Climate

The session was attended by representatives of 75 Member States and 0 Observer States. On Friday, after much debate, the committee adopted the agenda order of 1 then 2, first discussing the topic of Upholding Human Rights During Situations of Emergency Migration.

By Saturday, the Dais received a total of 8 working papers covering a wide range of sub-topics including migrant integration through social services, creating safe migration routes, and defining climate refugees. The delegates worked diligently on these ideas. Two working papers merged and Saturday ended with 7 working papers. These working groups would receive final edits by the Dais early Sunday morning.

On Sunday, 7 working papers had been accepted as draft resolutions. Draft resolution 1/3 received one friendly amendment and one unfriendly amendment before the voting began. The committee adopted all 7 resolutions, 4 of which received unanimous support by the body. The other 3 were passed in recorded votes. Ultimately, delegates of IOM worked diligently while maintaining positive, diplomatic working relationships. The body understood the great importance of protecting the human rights of migrants as they set aside differences and compromised to address this issue.



Code: IOM/1/1

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Upholding Human Rights during Situations of Emergency Migration

The International Organization for Migration,

Having adopted the Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations to respect the state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of Member States,

Emphasizing the significance of the issue, noting that the 2023 World Migration Report estimates 281 million international migrants, equating to 3.6 percent of the global population, with 50% of this estimate being children, with 1.6 billion transient migrants forced to live without shelter,

Expressing concern with the roughly 93,000 migrants who have been forcibly refouled in contradiction of their rights outlined in the 1951 Refugee Convention,

Reaffirms the existing definition of refugees as displaced persons who have crossed international borders and are unable to return to their home countries for legitimate reasons,

Underscoring the lack of progress towards various Sustainable Development Goals as they relate to ensuring safe and secure migration pathways,

Deeply conscious to preserve the pre-existing culture of refugees for greater integration efforts in regard to language and norms of host countries,

Reiterating the existing framework of NGOs as recognized by the IOM dedicated to matters of refugee integration and aid for displaced populations in regard to housing, food, education, and other basic human needs,

Acknowledging the past successes of the ID4Africa program which facilitates the exchange of knowledge and providing identification through ID cards for displaced persons,

Noting with satisfaction the existing integration success rate of some locally based integration efforts in ensuring the protection of migrants' rights and state sovereignty,

Regretting that despite the 1951 Refugee Convention aiming to provide migrants with the same healthcare access as citizens, data collected by the IOM between 2018 and 2023 shows that only half of the countries assessed actually provide migrants with equal access to healthcare,

Distressed by the lack of healthcare initiatives that specifically focus on groups already vulnerable, such as women, children, the elderly, and those with disabilities,

Recognizing all Member States understand the importance of the fast-track process of immigration in order to protect human rights of immigrants near national borders,

Emphasizing the statistically significant integration rates directly correlated with localized initiatives by *upholding* the dignity of migrants forcibly removed from their homes due to emergency migration,

Highlighting established migration corridors per IOM report *On This Journey, No One Cares if You Live or Die: Abuse, Protection and Justice along Routes between East and West Africa and Africa's Mediterranean Coast – Volume 2*,

Acknowledging the importance of fostering community between migrants and the native populations, considering it is imperative that Member States collaborate to form migration-inspired policies,

Promoting the emphasis on the importance of regional cooperation by government officials and Member States to open migration flows internally and externally,

Placing importance on the acknowledgment of financial budgets to align with the 2024 IOM Global Appeal within the current planning assumptions relevant to participating Member States,

Recalling Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which guarantees the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state,

Restates the decisions of Article 25 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Article 11.1 of the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights declaring housing as a right for adequate living standards,

Aware of the urban direction of emergency migrants, including internally displaced peoples (IDPs) and refugees/asylum seekers, which places immense strain on government resources and creates tension between emergency migrants and existing residents,

1. *Advises* the need for an approach that prioritizes bottom-up integration efforts through direct delegation to local entities with the assistance of regionally based Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to bolster refugee integration at all levels by:
 - a. Prioritizing the metric of feasibility for aid in order to maximize resource utilization and allocation to better aid migrant populations;
 - b. Focusing on the feasibility of aid both with and without assistance from NGOs through existing analysis from Member States on infrastructural stress;
 - c. Collaborating with NGOs such as European Centre for Law and Justice, further *cooperating* with the International Organization for Standardization, and International Red Cross;
 - d. Resolving the often-raised issue of resource strain on host nations and transitory nations;
2. *Recognizes* the potential to replicate integration efforts as implemented by Member States within IOM frameworks such as:
 - a. Working to integrate migrants at the local level has shown a statistically significant trend toward broader economic integration and social cohesion;
 - b. Establishing more localized integration efforts that ease national attitudes towards hosting efforts;
 - c. To connect with fellow migrants and natives of their host countries through matching of skills and prior careers with new career opportunities in host countries;
 - d. Training seminars and outreach programs, funded by participating Member States, that educate migrants on the workforces in host countries;
3. *Reassuring* the need to maintain and respect state sovereignty to respond and mitigate political instability whilst balancing the right to determine who may enter into the country and upholding the rights of refugees within borders through development;
4. *Urges* Member States within migration corridors to enforce adequate security measures which balance against migrant rights abuses and local imperatives recommending:

- a. Member States to create an anti-trafficking task force to develop processes which combat these human rights violations accomplished through Member States' general security apparatus and recognized NGOs;
 - b. To promote cross collaboration between Member States engaging in collaborative healthcare screening efforts to prevent disease spread between transitory countries and host countries;
5. *Emphasizes* the importance of the circulation of capital within strategic response plans to support host countries of refugees as well as those countries in need by:
 - a. Facilitating an annual budget structured from the IOM global budget in the global response plan to circulate cash flow to support developing programs and displaced migrant housing, food, education;
 - b. Allow for education measures for Member States on managing financial expenditures on an internal and external scale to allocate money more effectively during emergency measures and situations;
6. *Advocates* for the provision of housing being a necessary human right for all Member States and espousing the need to create housing for refugees and displaced persons through:
 - a. Attempting to provide housing unit solutions for migrants and displaced persons under emergency situations;
 - b. Recommending that Member States utilize the IOM development Fund to establish housing development programs for emergency migrants;
 - c. Continued maintenance of provisions discussed in article 25 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in article 11.1 of the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights declaring housing as a right for adequate living standards;
7. *Prioritizes* the enhancement of national institutions and systems, referencing the Education 2030: A Strategy for Refugee Education vision, with an emphasis on a curriculum that prioritizes enrichment of cultures for migrating host countries by:
 - a. Guaranteeing a firm and genuine commitment from hos authorities themselves, complemented by a coordinated cooperation from local government and private partners;
 - b. Providing technical expertise, education, and training plans within UNICEF and UNHCR to give migrants the opportunity to better adapt both in a cultural and in a working environment by:
 - i. Formulating state-sponsored education programs underlining the laws and civic procedures of the host country to create greater ease of use for civil institutions;
 - ii. Involving a basic understanding of the language and then expanding into cultural norms and traditions;
 - c. Establishing curriculums focusing on matters of cultural education through the UNESCO organization;

- d. Collaborating with UNHCR on supporting ÉDUFAM project to increase the empowerment of girls and women through education;
 - e. Cooperating with international partners such as UN World Food Program (WFP) and UNHCR in order to leverage expertise and knowledge and give a proper education for those who live in emergency situations;
8. *Encourages* the implementation of a regional-based migrant identification network, based on the previous success of the ID4Africa to providing identification for displaced migrants, better upholding the promises outlined in the General Assembly resolution 78/217 to:
- a. Be allocated by the United Nations as a temporary measure of identification within transitory countries:
 - i. To ensure access to fundamental human rights outlined by Universal Declaration of Human rights outlined in Article 13 Universal Declaration of Human rights;
 - ii. To guarantee access to refugee support systems in order to fulfill progress towards goal three of the Sustainable Development Goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda;
 - b. Result in the formal refugee documentation within the eventual host nation using their existing documentation infrastructure;
 - c. Expand the Migration Governance Index (MGI) to analyze preparedness of urban areas to handle migration flows, as well as the current treatment of migrants;
9. *Recommends* that Member States treat healthcare as a human right to be prioritized in situations of emergency migration, whether in transit or within their host country by:
- a. Expanding on initiatives, such as the Global Action Plan (GAP), to provide greater health access to migrants that are displaced in the event of emergency migration;
 - b. Urging Member States and other entities to recognize the dignity and humanity of migrants by developing their own anti-discrimination and anti-xenophobia legislation that protects migrants from being denied essential healthcare services;
10. *Calls upon* Member States and other entities to pay special attention to the healthcare of those vulnerable communities that have typically been overlooked, such as women, children, the elderly, and those with disabilities by:
- a. Providing quality sexual and reproductive health services to refugees and displaced persons who were forced to flee;
 - b. Collaborating with UNHCR in requesting funds for the care of refugee mothers, children, and general healthcare infrastructure;
 - c. Requesting physical and mental health services be available to those who are victims of the exploitation and gender-based violence that is typically exacerbated by migratory circumstances;
11. *Supports* the development of migration corridors along the needs of host and destination Member States by:

- a. Taking into consideration the following corridors through Libya, Ethiopia and Algeria as referenced in the IOM Report, *On This Journey, No One Cares if You Live or Die: Abuse, Protection and Justice along Routes between East and West Africa and Africa's Mediterranean Coast – Volume 2*, considering states are in need of specialized support as key migrant corridors;
 - b. Fortifying economic stabilization efforts to promote migrant retention;
12. *Invites* international recommendations in order to manage migrants' entry into countries of destination by:
 - a. Ending negative patterns that lead to cycles of inefficiency by providing high functioning social services (such as legal assistance, child welfare, cash aid) to strengthen practices of asylum requests;
 - b. Reinforcing human resources to facilitate access to the labor market;
 - c. Monitoring migratory flows along key corridors with better data collection systems and improve cooperation among Member States, with the support of United Nations and NGOs reports;
13. *Welcomes* transit countries to promote methods of open migration that are efficient in aiming towards quick and effective migration between border through:
 - a. Encouraging the simplification of national bureaucratic procedures to obtain a residency permit, to work regularly and better integrate within the civil society;
 - b. Investing in arrival and screening procedures that follow migrants during integration processes, by providing them humanitarian visas;
 - c. Supporting initiatives that enhance coordination between origin, transit, and destination countries;
14. *Desires* the development of an international forum for dialogue between migrant communities and regional host governments as the *Global Forum on Migration and Development*, by:
 - a. Convening conferences and meetings to ensure a collaborative approach between diplomats across sectors for migration solutions, in accordance with the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants recognizing the need for a comprehensive approach to human mobility and enhanced cooperation at the global level;
 - b. Respecting migration frameworks and avoiding violation of migrants' human rights;
 - c. Expanding labor opportunities by teaching migrants work skills, reflecting the success of member states' integration policies, following a "work from day one" principle, as a pillar of a channel of integration;
15. *Encourages* the formation of a Migrant Crisis Standards Council under the Global Refugee Forum, working with partners like the European Convention on Human Rights, and regional organizations like the Latin American Network for Forced Migration and the African Refugee-Led Network with:
 - a. Focusing the Advisory Council on fostering dialogue between policymakers on facilitating a discussion to define crisis and emergency in regards to migrants;

- b. Expanding the purview to include migrants displaced by situations other than violent conflict, including climate change or political instability;
 - c. Working towards the coordination of policymakers with international organizations and local governments to ensure a unified and effective response to migration crises;
 - d. Ensuring Member States and migrants both have a space to converse and discuss policy solutions that are efficient and include both the perspective of community leaders and migrants;
16. *Fully supports* the establishment of an International Refugee Assistance Project (IRAP) legal framework in conjunction with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) to provide effective policy solutions to Member States, by:
- a. Providing Member States with effective policy prescriptions regarding migrant labor frameworks;
 - b. Improving best standards related to International Migrant Labor relations;
17. *Suggests* the implementation of continuous research through various related UN organizations including the UNHCR, as well as domestic member state practices which will continue to aid the improvement of maintaining humanitarian migration practices during emergency situations by:
- a. Compiling statistically accurate numbers every two years and analyze those numbers to implement more efficient movement between borders, such as the Global Humanitarian Overview research held by OCHA;
 - b. Analyzing health initiatives to view their improvements on refugees and internally displaced persons;
 - c. Suggesting the implementation of new amendments in policies for migration to keep up with the changing number of migrants;
 - d. Accelerating the research toward the protection of immigrants' rights along lines that each Member States can agree on;
18. *Proposes* to improve standards for infrastructure for Member States' border zones through:
- a. The encouragement of Member States to run social cohesion campaigns to mitigate tensions between citizens and emergency migrants;
 - b. Desiring to achieve the 2050 goal of streamlining integration from border zone encampments into surrounding urban communities for expanded integration of emergency migrants into urban communities;
19. *Requests* an expansion of the Data Tracking Matrix (DTM) to assess migration flows into urban areas with an emphasis on:
- a. Utilizing mobility tracking technology to identify high-risk areas along migrant land routes, which are especially vulnerable to human rights abuses, such as human trafficking and gender-based violence;
 - b. Assisting Member States in developing alternative land routes and strategies to improve security within those high-risk areas;

20. *Reiterates* the call to action of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to improve the wellness and the status of individuals in developing countries, thus linking SDG goals 1.8 and 11, respectively, on reducing poverty, having dignified work, sustainable cities and communities with specificity by:
- a. Endorsing loaning procedures which provide low interest rates for displaced migrant people in developing countries to subsidize gaps in unemployment and government aid;
 - b. Asserting loans will improve the availability to find jobs and allow them to safely stay within their host cities and avoid the dangers of migration due to low income.



Code: IOM/1/2

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Upholding Human Rights during Situations of Emergency Migration

The International Organization for Migration,

Aware of the human rights violations and dangers that migrants encounter in situations of cross-border and internal migration,

Observing that many Least Developed Countries (LDCs) lack the necessary financial resources to adequately support an influx of migrants and asylum seekers,

Alarmed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reporting that one in 122 global citizens is currently a refugee, internally displaced, or seeking asylum,

Acknowledging UNHCR's 2024 Refugee Data Finder that there are 122.6 million people forcibly displaced around the globe,

Considering that the UNHCR estimates that by 2050, over 200 million people will be displaced, creating an urgent need to protect migrant rights,

Recognizing that the rights and sovereignty of each Member State should be respected and protected,

Concerned by the perpetuation of the stereotype that migrants are economic burdens and threats to national security for countries of transit,

Fully aware of the distress, trauma, and sacrifice that emergency migrants experience to arrive and assimilate to countries of transit,

Recalling further the importance of the 1951 Refugee Convention standards, procedures, and legal protections to better manage the current migration crisis,

Taking into consideration the need to update the definition of a refugee from the UNHCR's 1951 Refugee Convention to include climate migrants due to climate migrant not being defined and the ever-growing risk of natural disasters,

Recognizing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); specifically Article 25, which includes the human right to adequate food, water, sanitation, clothing, housing, and medical care,

Recognizing Member States that have established healthcare as a human right through programs such as the Sistema Unico de Saude, the largest government-run public healthcare system in the world by all metrics of population, land area, and affiliated network of treatment centers,

Having considered that migrant populations face significant challenges, including accessing healthcare due to a lack of understanding of healthcare systems and insurance, language barriers, as well as higher vulnerability to deadly diseases,

Noting deep concern with the lack of support services and healthcare for women and children migrants who are entering a new Member State,

Cognizant of the present issues of human trafficking and recognizing the limits on current education of such,

Distressed that as of 2022, a majority of refugees, asylum seekers, and returnees in most countries did not have habitable and affordable housing, according to the UNHCR,

Understanding the importance of mitigating protracted displacement, in which migrants are unable to return to their country of origin but settlement efforts have been stalled by systems of integration that are neither regularly updated nor maintained,

Acknowledging that xenophobia and other forms of social discrimination have a significant correlation to the recruitment of unsettled migrants to organized crime,

Aware that according to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), many asylum cities face issues with infrastructure and accepting large influxes of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), thus resulting in many of these persons turning to informal settlements that are often unsafe and do not have access to basic necessities,

Keeping in mind the United Nations (UN) General Assembly resolution 70/1, *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), which emphasizes the multifaceted nature of development and promotes the protection of the most vulnerable among us, including migrants,

Reaffirming Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, focusing on educational access for all, as well as SDG Target 10.7 regarding safe facilitated migration policies,

Affirming SDG 8 and the vitality that adequate occupational opportunities for emergency migrants are essential in lifting all out of poverty and providing benefits to Member States by boosting economic production and deepening international cultural ties,

Acknowledges SDG 17 and the work that UN agencies like the UNHCR in collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, the American Red Cross, and UN Migration in addressing the specific needs of refugees and migrants,

Promoting the achievement of SDG Target 16.A, ensuring public access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms, to ensure the international rights of migrants are accessible,

Acknowledges the implementation of national action plans by Member States, which is a set of guidelines to assist with migrant management and providing access to essential services for migrants,

Further recalling the pressing concern for the safety of displaced women and children migrants regarding human trafficking,

Recommending the partnership with Mercado Comun del Sur (Southern Common Market) and the International Organization of Migration (IOM) to assist in the process of access to raw materials regarding more stable infrastructure,

Taking into consideration the lack of infrastructure, such as housing, medical, and social services that are needed to handle the growing influx of displaced people from rural to urban areas,

Fully aware that refugees and displaced persons often lack educational materials and the finances needed to move forward with their primary and secondary education endeavors,

Guided by the information provided by *Education 2030: A Strategy for Refugee Education*, which reports that only 35% of refugees complete primary education, and the UNHCR which expands upon this notes that only 7% seek higher education,

Deeply concerned with the absence of the acknowledgment of migrants' liberties and rights in regard to their integration into the Member State they are entering,

Recognizing the importance of aiding refugee migrants through a regionalist approach to address the specific needs of refugee migrants worldwide which are tailored to migrant needs, such as the *Treaty of Cartagena*,

Acknowledging the 2002 resolution on the *Situation of Refugees and Displaced Persons in Africa* by the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, which discusses the need for a systemic census of displaced persons,

Alarmed by occupational discrimination against emergency migrants due to nationality, lack of legal recognition, and loss of identification paperwork and recognizes the importance of the protection of adequate access to occupational opportunities in their field of expertise,

Recalling the human rights and labor protections present in the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights*, the *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families*, and the *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment*,

Confident that human security and sustainable development require successful integration of emergency migrants into their destination country,

Emphasizing that achieving citizenship and further legal protection within national legal frameworks creates greater preservation of the human rights of emergency migrants,

Aware of the IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre and its ability to collect international migration data and analysis,

Recognizing the Asylum Capacity Support Group's ability to assist states in establishing or strengthening their asylum systems,

Emphasizing the importance of healthcare during periods of emergency migration and securing equal social services for migrants with guidance from the UNHCR,

Understanding the need to update the definition of a refugee from the UNHCR's 1951 Refugee Convention to include climate migrants due to the term climate migrant not being defined and the ever-growing risk of natural disasters,

Reaffirming the belief that water is a core humanitarian right and that conflict zones are not solely wars but also droughts, food shortages, and other crises that impede on the fundamental rights of displaced migrants,

Considering the point that conflicts among Member States have repeatedly led to migrant displacement, due to the danger conflict zones pose for said people,

Acknowledging the work of regional institutions such as the Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, which works with other UN agencies, civil society, faith-based organizations, and NGOs to coordinate efforts under Venezuela's Refugee and Migrant Response Plan in 17 Member States in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Emphasizes the need to expand definitions for emergency migration to include pressing situations such as drought and food deserts,

1. *Encourages* a proposal for the creation of a humanitarian aid task force that oversees human rights violations and inhumane border conditions for migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers in situations of cross-border and internal migration;

2. *Invites* Member States to develop their own national action plan on migration that would provide people within their borders with guidelines by:
 - a. Developing strategies that would assist with family reunification;
 - b. Managing migration along borders to combat trafficking and smuggling while also providing access to asylum;
 - c. Providing access to resources such as education, healthcare, and employment opportunities that would assist migrants with integration;
3. *Urges* Member States to increase their financial contributions to funds that serve to bolster the financial capabilities of LDCs to accept and responsibly host migrants;
4. *Recommends* that IOM support the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's Migrants' Emergency Program to help increase educational resources for refugees and IDPs within Member States by:
 - a. Creating a national scholarship for those who currently are or have been displaced to seek financial help for their pursuits for higher education;
 - b. Working towards the end goals of *Education 2030: A Strategy for Refugee Education*, specifically the access to necessary materials including textbooks, desks, stationary, and chairs;
 - c. Accepting donations from willing Member States and allowing the UN bodies stated above to determine the proper allocation of the finding that is received;
 - d. Providing training classes and programs for educators and other community leaders on aiding migrants in their preparation for the workforce and higher education which includes, teachers and other school administration, special education teachers, and community leaders;
 - e. Partnering with the Association on Higher Education and Disability in order to provide adequate educational resources and professional development opportunities to increase accessibility for migrants with disabilities;
5. *Requests* that the IOM collaborates with the UNDP to monitor the infrastructure of asylum cities and temporary settlements by creating a task force to curate individualized plans for Member States to accommodate adequate food, shelter, and other necessities for migrants;
6. *Reiterates its request* to expand the scope of international databases by authorizing the voluntary use of systemic censuses by:
 - a. Furthering the identification of migrants as outlined in the 2002 resolution on the *Situation of Refugees and Displaced Persons*;
 - b. Sending findings to the IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC), whose expansion would enable regular monitoring of these critical issues;
 - c. Facilitating improved data sharing among Member States to combat xenophobia;
 - d. Utilizing voluntary systemic censuses to allow Member States to further identify migrants as outlined in the 2002 resolution on the *Situation of Refugees and Displaced Persons* and send findings to the GMDAC;

7. *Suggests* establishing migrant health working groups to coordinate between Member States and develop new regional policies targeting the health of migrants;
8. *Appeals* to Member States to expand their sharing of migrant employment and discrimination data with the IOM and the International Labor Organization (ILO), specifically regarding integration, the flow of migration, and the impact of migration policy, in order to improve the sophistication of information systems and statistical records;
9. *Suggests* the establishment of public-private partnerships between local governments, the ILO, and the International Refugee Assistance Project to create apprenticeships and training programs with local businesses and corporations for the assimilation of migrants into the workforce and other initiatives to help place migrants into diverse labor markets to help fill gaps in domestic employment, ensuring the protection of their rights in the process;
10. *Advocates for* the implementation of systems of healthcare as a human right that incorporates both citizens and migrants with Member States, such as the Sistema Unico de Saude, as a model of how Member States can uphold Article 25 of the UDHR;
11. *Encourages* a partnership between the Health and Migration Programme under the World Health Organization, IOM's Global Health Assessments Programme, and NGOs, such as the International Committee Red Cross to develop frameworks and initiatives regarding healthcare for migrants by:
 - a. Implementing Migrant Health Assessments through Migrant Health Assessment Centers, which will require coordination with national health organizations to ensure that migrants are healthy before entering their host country;
 - b. Developing education measures to promote awareness for migrants regarding how to protect themselves from diseases through personal hygiene and infection prevention;
 - c. Focusing on mental health through the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support through UNHCR with programs regarding varying services including:
 - i. Trauma-responsive counseling for men, women, and children;
 - ii. Support groups (depending on the situation, including armed conflict or climate change concerns);
 - iii. Providing extensive access, by partnering with The Arc, to support programs for migrants with physical disabilities including but not limited to those with intellectual and developmental disabilities;
12. *Encourages* Member States to stabilize areas of political destabilization and terrorism by creating a system of circular migration that promotes the safe and timely return of migrants to their countries of origin by reinforcing multilateral, cross-border efforts for security and law enforcement;
13. *Encourages* Member States to combat human trafficking to protect vulnerable immigrants and IDPs by:
 - a. Adopting and funding programs, like the OHCHR, aiming to educate people, including immigrants on the signs of human trafficking as well as safer methods to enter into the country, ways to indicate they may need help, and how the countries will help them;

- b. Including and upholding programs that address and bring justice to victims of human trafficking by implementing campaigns like the Blue Heart Campaign, *Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons*, and Toolkit to Combat Trafficking Persons and extending them to natural-born citizens and immigrants in solidarity;
 - c. Prioritizing the protection and anonymity of trafficking victims in these programs;
- 14. *Supports* the creation of cooperative programs to improve infrastructure, housing healthcare, and social services to manage the increasing movement of displaced people from rural to urban areas;
- 15. *Suggests* a collaboration with the UNHCR in the creation of a panel titled “The Sovereign Rights of States: Migration” with funding from the Amnesty International Fund to conduct studies on the tensions between international governance models and individual state sovereignty, discuss the collected data, and make recommendations on possible solutions;
- 16. *Further recommends* all Member States to promote education, action, and fundraising for displaced children by:
 - a. Raising awareness in schools by educating young people about human rights violations against migrants;
 - b. Encouraging goodwill ambassadors to help young people make strategies that will make a positive impact on human rights;
 - c. Supporting global community engagement through promoting fundraising in schools to aid displaced populations;
- 17. *Endorses* improving the living conditions of migrant reception centers to promote the rights of migrants internationally by:
 - a. Calling for the establishment of minimum standards for sanitation, nutrition, and shelter in migrant reception centers in willing Member States;
 - b. Encouraging willing Member States to fund and support health and counseling services within reception centers using partnerships with international organizations and NGOs;
 - c. Recommending implementing training programs for staff to enhance safety and conflict management skills;
- 18. *Mitigates* social exclusion, especially on the basis of race, gender, and sexual orientation through the expansion of the Republic of Korea’s *Group of Friends on Education for Global Citizenship* to educate Member States’ populations on welcoming refugees into their societies through:
 - a. Incorporating already existing framework campaigns like *I am a Migrant* and *Migrants as Messengers* into their current educational structures and programs;
 - b. Creating legal protections against discrimination towards migrants that prevents them from successfully integrating into their country of refuge;
 - c. Establishing a conference under IOM in partnership with the Group of Friends on Education for Global Citizenship to encourage dialogue and research additional solutions;

19. *Suggests* a collaboration with NGOs and International Social Services and International Center for Migration Policy Development to expand the breadth of the Silk Routes project beyond South and Central Asia, promoting the establishment of Migration Resource Centers by:
 - a. Serving as one-stop centers for migrants to access humanitarian, legal, and assimilation resources;
 - b. Providing support groups and community educators to assist in migration integration by making services in healthcare, education, and mental health more readily accessible;
20. *Suggests* the expansion of integration tools for Member States that receive migrants to help incorporate incoming refugees and migrants into societies while maintaining national sovereignty as individuals enter a new society by:
 - a. Focusing on building educational measures to help teach language and cultural integration to society to address isolation that leads to experiences of racism, xenophobia, and isolation;
 - b. Prioritizing integration methods that preserve national identity, allowing countries of transit to maintain their own national identity and culture;
21. *Encourages* collaboration with United Nations organizations and NGOs to help provide humanitarian assistance during periods of emergency migration through:
 - a. Promoting information-sharing frameworks to expand on existing programs, such as the United Nations Children's Fund's Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food program, to address acute food insecurity amongst migrant populations;
 - b. Recommending collaboration with the UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on the establishment of safe zones during times of conflict and the promotion of voluntary repatriation programs;
22. *Expresses* the need for the development of economically feasible and equitable water filtration systems, which rely on safer water filtration processes and pose fewer overall health risks, as access to reliable and clean water is a core human right guaranteed to all persons, which also directly affects migrant situations;
23. *Proclaims* to improve irrigation systems to combat agricultural decline in staple crops, which would subsequently lead to decreased rates of outward migration;
24. *Encourages* Member States to expand the definition of the term refugee as outlined in the 1951 Refugee Convention by including people impacted by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive humanitarian rights violations, and other circumstances that seriously disturb public order through:
 - a. Engaging with and signing regional treaties such as the *Treaty of Cartagena*;
 - b. Adapting regional frameworks into a complimentary international framework in order to allow for more consistent and varied efforts;
25. *Reiterates its request* to expand the scope of Member States to the use of systemic censuses by:

- a. Increasing identification protocols for migrants as outlined in the 2002 resolution on the *Situation of Refugees and Displaced Persons*;
 - b. Sending findings to the IOM's GMDAC, whose expansion would enable regular monitoring of these critical issues;
 - c. Facilitating improved data sharing among Member States to combat xenophobia;
 - d. Utilizing voluntary systemic censuses to allow Member States to further identify migrants as outlined in the 2002 resolution on the *Situation of Refugees and Displaced Persons* and send findings to the GMDAC;
26. *Suggests* Member States review their national pathways to citizenship for emergency migrants and consider providing greater temporary legal protections for these migrants that allow them to seek employment and have greater protection from their destination country by:
- a. Recommending the voluntary implementation of a housing program in Member States similar to the Reconstruction and Development Programme, which provides migrant beneficiaries on the citizenship path with a fully built house that is funded by the host government;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to create legal protections for refugees, specifically climate migrants, in order to fulfill registration requirements and ensure equal access to benefits, as well as social services;
27. *Promotes* online platforms, such as the International Rescue Committee's website and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees's website, for civil society partners to educate migrants on human rights as outlined in the 1951 *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* and its 1967 *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees* by using online resources where migrants can learn about their international rights and seek help;
28. *Recommends* NGOs and civil society organizations assist in the relocation of displaced migrants into more secure areas outside of previous conflict zones;
29. *Encourages* Member States to implement orderly departure programs to provide an avenue of safe departure for migrants as an alternative for dangerous routes taken across borders and oceans.



Code: IOM/1/3

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Upholding Human Rights during Situations of Emergency Migration

The International Organization for Migration,

Keeping in mind the continuous efforts of Member States' Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs),

Encouraged by the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948),

Seriously concerned about the breaches of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (1966),

Deeply convinced that consular relations between Member States can guarantee the upholding of human rights,

Fully aware of the statement from the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR), an estimated 281 million people currently live outside their country of origin and are at high risk of human rights violations,

Recalling the United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/147 on the Protection of Migrants, which emphasizes the importance of real-time monitoring and the need for comprehensive measures to safeguard the human rights of migrants during emergency situations,

Viewing with appreciation the work that the UNHCR has begun to utilize drone technology to assess the state of land or safety that refugees and migrants travel,

Underlining the harsh refugee conditions in which human rights become scarce due to internally reported issues such as inhumane border conditions,

Acknowledges the difficulties of migration and dangerous conditions in which migrants travel, exemplified by the fact that every year massive amounts of migrant populations die or go missing through unsafe terrain and due to lack of infrastructure,

Alarmed and concerned that the International Organization for Migration's Missing Migrants Project has reported that more than 63,000 migrants have died, lost their lives, or gone missing attempting to cross the largely ungoverned zones through inhospitable regions,

Emphasizing the urgency to address the issue of upholding human rights in situations of emergency migration, which bleeds into the need for global cooperation and information sharing,

Noting that according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR), over 232 million migrants were displaced due to emergencies, many of which lack basic rights such as education, healthcare, employment, and freedom of movement,

Supporting the General Assembly resolutions 46/182 and 58/114, which embrace the core principles of humanitarian law and humanitarian intervention,

Bearing in mind the strain emergency migration places on resources and the conditions refugees find themselves in when migrating,

Further recalling the efforts to define climate refugee by both the Organization of African Unity Convention and Latin America's Cartagena Declaration, which regionally and nationally provides

refugee status to those affected not only by cases of emergency migration under cases of war and conflict but also cases of extreme disruption of public order,

Further acknowledging the work done by the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), which is an organization dedicated to providing a response to refugees and migrants through interventions for violence prevention, community-based mental health support, and humanitarian assistance,

Recognizing the importance of the protection of vulnerable migrant populations, specifically women and children, as highlighted through the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979) and the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (2022),

Expressing its grave concern about the violations of Article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which states no child should be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully,

1. *Introduces* the creation of a forum database where human rights activists and voluntary government officials can share reports of migration patterns and any human rights violations that migrants face in emergency situations;
2. *Draws the attention of* Member States to consider collaboration with the UNHCR, facilitated by the IOM, in order to strengthen this program by:
 - a. Developing unarmed aerial vehicles;
 - b. Continuing the use of drone technology;
 - c. Applying the Special Rapporteur report on the right to privacy as well as the Human Rights Council resolution 28/16;
 - d. Implementing more resilient security measures to guarantee the safety of usage, such as a fail-safe that automatically deactivates compromised technologies in order to:
 - i. Complete the goals of this program;
 - ii. Provide safer and more secure routes for migrants;
3. *Proposes* the creation of Human Rights Monitoring (HRM) task forces within the IOM Movement staff in areas with high migration to monitor and report on human rights conditions in real-time during migration emergencies, which would:
 - a. Prioritize regions identified as high-risk for human rights violations, ensuring rapid response and assessment capabilities, where:
 - i. HRMUs should be strategically placed in regions near major migration routes or transit hubs to maximize effectiveness and accessibility;
 - ii. Collaboration with local governments and humanitarian organizations will be invited to secure operational permissions and logistical support;
 - b. Employ trained human rights monitors and data analysts, recruited from international and local pools, to provide continuous, unbiased monitoring, where:
 - i. Monitors will be trained to document cases of human rights abuses, liaise with local authorities, and offer immediate intervention recommendations when necessary;

- ii. Data analysts will compile reports and ensure transparency, sharing findings with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and relevant stakeholders for swift action;
- 4. *Stresses* the need for the creation and refining of safe migration passages with resilient infrastructure present to promote the safety and welfare of migratory populations by doing actions, such as:
 - a. Working with the Migration Data Portal and Missing Migrant Project to create the Supplemental Assistance for Emergency Migration (Safe Travels Portal), in order to:
 - i. Create and coordinate support networks within communities to provide migrants in duress with an outlet and a guaranteed safe space;
 - ii. Implement resources for migrants to report unsafe conditions by submitting an online form or visiting a designated headquarters placed strategically across migration routes that have a troubled past;
 - b. Calling for the monitoring of unsafe known routes and direction of people to safe routes;
 - c. Urging the existence of clean water wells and food access to migrants along safe pathways, by:
 - i. Establishing the presence of clean water wells open to the general public;
 - ii. Further recommends the use of food kitchens placed along migratory pathways which will provide access to safe food sources to migrants;
- 5. *Calls for* the consideration of risks migrants face during their movements and is willing to spearhead further international cooperation, by:
 - a. Fostering discussion on the creation of migrants' hubs that will attempt to:
 - i. Guarantee medical, psychological, and psychosocial support;
 - ii. Guarantee access to food and water;
 - iii. Provide adequate shelter;
 - b. Encouraging NGOs to be involved with Member States' efforts, considering their specific knowledge of worldwide and regional issues, such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC);
- 6. *Considers* regional collaboration groups, reflecting on the Global Compact on Refugees, to encourage collaboration between origin, transit, and destination Member-States in order to aid in legal, safe paths for regular and irregular migratory travel, by:
 - a. Welcoming regional response to humanitarian crises carried out by domestic governments;
 - b. Inviting domestic policy for the inclusion of migrants through language and cultural education;
- 7. *Emphasizes* the importance of data sharing used for migrant safety, recognizing patterns of movements and reducing the risks of trafficking, exploitation, and upholding human rights, by:

- a. Encouraging the expanded use of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to better monitor and track the movement of displaced peoples during crises;
 - b. Inviting Member States to assess and monitor detention centers and holding facilities to ensure migrants are receiving proper care and services, and:
 - i. Calls on Members States to end child detention;
 - ii. Calls for tailored protection for vulnerable categories, which are frequently subjected to exploitation, abuse, and violence;
8. *Advises* the promotion of information sharing with the use of technology and financial by:
 - a. Designing specific conferences to address infrastructure, technology, and financial need as they relate to emergency migration;
 - b. Introducing the use of non-combative drone technology for the purpose of making information sharing easier and more accessible;
9. *Suggests* the creation of the conference on the Definition of Refugee (DoR) in order to modernize and increase consistency internationally about the definition of refugee to use more inclusive language through:
 - a. Bringing together Member States, CSOs, NGOs, and migration experts to open modern discussions and propose definitions to include emergency and crises;
 - b. Influencing government responses with the implementation of accessible and accommodating language;
 - c. Potential funding by The Fund for Global Human Rights and implementation by the International Rescue Committee;
10. *Further invites* Member States to consider making voluntary payments that would launch the creation of a fund, designated to sponsoring humanitarian relief and promoting security;
11. *Calls upon* the General Assembly Third Committee, who is involved in Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues, to consider inviting Member States to participate in voluntary contributions that would launch the creation of a fund called Funding for Assistance of Migrant Safety (FAMS), designated to sponsor humanitarian relief and promote security by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to monitor irregular and dangerous migration routes using technology like drones to further assist migrants, discourage crime, and help hold criminals accountable;
 - b. Emphasizing the need to provide emergency medical assistance through the establishment of increasing medical ambulance services to provide urgent prehospital treatment and stabilization for serious illnesses and injuries and transport to definitive care;
 - c. Further inviting Member States to shut down or discourage the use of irregular and life-threatening routes and provide a safer route or work towards making irregular and dangerous routes safe;
12. *Further recommends* Member States to create partnerships with UNHCR and sponsor regional NGOs (such as HIAS) committed to providing relief, aid, and assistance to refugees

in order to facilitate the process of helping migrants reclaim their lives through intervention programs;

13. *Welcomes* any effort of Member States to enhance both national and regional efforts regarding the upholding of the provisions from the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees as well as Latin America's Cartagena Declaration and the Organization of African Unity Convention, by:
 - a. Urging Member States to make efforts to nationally redefine climate migrants, granting those forcibly displaced by natural disasters and climate change more robust protections than those who are leaving in cases of non-emergency;
 - b. Recommending the upholding rights for those seeking refugee status due to events seriously disturbing public order which when regionally relevant, includes those considered climate migrants;
14. *Supports* integrative policies from Member States' governments to help uphold the protection of migrant rights within realistic jurisdiction through the implementation of migrants' ability to access social security, healthcare, education, and refugee status;
15. *Expresses* its hope for Member States to uphold the provisions of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families by:
 - a. Protecting the right to safe working conditions;
 - b. Reducing the exploitation of migrants, ensuring they receive the same dignity during job-seeking and previously held positions in their country of origin.



Code: IOM/1/4

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Upholding Human Rights during Situations of Emergency Migration

The International Organization for Migration,

Reaffirming Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), stating everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms described in the Declaration, regardless of national and social origin,

Recalling the Paris Principles on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (2007), which outlined practices to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers that are used to contribute to armed conflict and cause many to migrate elsewhere seeking safe refuge,

Believing that immediate and long-term responses supported by multilateral preparation are necessary for fully protecting the human rights of migrants to enable their survival and prosperity, as referenced in the International Dialogue on Migration (2012),

Acknowledges the vulnerability of migration groups and their human rights when fleeing countries of residence in search of refuge based on the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016),

Recognizes the first intergovernmental agreement to cover international migration, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (2018), which safeguards migration laws and protection of migrants,

Fully alarmed by the lack of legal remedies available to migrants, as stated in the UNHRC resolution, "Principles and practical guidance on the protection of the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations",

Recalling its duty to support the provisions for a sustainable development of all Member States, provided in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015),

Recalling also Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 promoting sustainable economic growth and employment for migrants,

Reaffirming the efforts of the International Labor Organization to promote social and economic justice for labor migrants,

Conscious of violence as a driver of displacement, as stated in the United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement (2022),

Taking note of the devastating impact poverty and the lack of economic opportunity has on people around the world, as evident with the almost 700 million people subsisting on only \$2.15 according to the UN (2023),

Concerned about the UNHCR statistic that revealed that 92,230 refugees were refouled in 2023 in contravention of the 1951 Refugee Convention and its principle of non-refoulement,

Affirming the European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations' (2024) burden-sharing mechanisms to support host countries dealing with large-scale refugee influxes,

Noting with deep concern with the trend of emergency migration situations turning into ongoing, generational problems when not presented with permanent solutions and initiatives that allow migrants to advance out of their migrant status,

1. *Encourages* Member States to implement workshops held by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) representatives to educate teachers and migrant parents on how to recognize signs of child soldier recruitment;
2. *Endorses* action of Member States to multilaterally address burden sharing during emergency migration responses by planning in advance with geographical neighbors and regional organizations to focus on:
 - a. Sharing financial and aid resources to meet the essential needs of migrants;
 - b. Coordinating the responses of Member State governments and NGOs to provide health, educational, labor, and other integration-oriented services to migrants;
 - c. Identifying capacity risk factors to prepare for expansive migration situations among multiple states so as to not overwhelm domestic infrastructure and resources at the discretion of the Member States;
3. *Further recommends* the adequate education of migrants and citizens of the country of refuge through the implementation of the “Rights on Wheels” program which would include:
 - a. Providing legal assistance to migrants via mobile units by peacekeepers and volunteers through pamphlets, infographics, and group information sessions;
 - b. Educating through language barriers to create better opportunities for the migrants to establish themselves in the refuge country;
 - c. Educating migrants culturally about the rules and customs of the country of refuge, while also educating citizens about the culture of refugees in order to foster a mutually respectful and comforting environment by:
 - i. Issuing nationwide infographics, with emphasis on digital media, to culturally educate and inform the participating countries of the human rights of migrants;
 - ii. Distributing digital information to the fleeing peoples about the countries of refuge to inform them of the cultures and promote respect amongst the groups;
4. *Recommends* Member States to engage victims of emergency migration in community-based mapping workshops to pinpoint countries where migration is prevalent and provide these respective Member States the resources needed to reintegrate victims;
5. *Strongly encourages* Member States to make legal counsel accessible to migrants as a way to ensure that they are granted fair judicial review by collaborating with pro-bono attorneys who specialize in judicial review to offer free legal services to migrants;
6. *Encourages* Member States and IGOs like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to fund job programs in different sectors in their host country as a way of combating poverty and economic instability which would create a sense of economic security;
7. *Invites* NGOs like Talent Beyond Boundaries to aid refugees and migrants into labor pathways in host countries and to assist refugees and migrants in getting these new jobs which would discourage further migration;

8. *Creates* work permits named “Einstein Permits,” where said permits would prioritize workers of nations with the highest citizen rate per capita in efforts to fill jobs in underpopulated nations, this work permit would commemorate one of history’s most famous asylum seekers;
9. *Addresses* overpopulation through equitable means upon the creation of a United Nations-sponsored program named the UNWorks Programme that would feature said Einstein work permits referenced in operative 8, designed to create job opportunities for foreign workers home and abroad in attempts to raise stability by:
 - a. Allowing Member States to work in coordination with businesses to create a network of employment opportunities for migrants immediately upon a successful permit application;
 - b. Protecting workers from exploitation or mistreatment through means of the ILO (International Labor Organization), by presenting all migrants the opportunity to report to the ILO through a commission of inquiry regarding Member States or corporations involved with mistreatment;
10. *Further invites* all Member States to afford more permanent pathways to protected legal statuses for migrants, including expedited pathways to legal residency and citizenship to ensure the ongoing protection of their human rights beyond impermanent, emergency measures;
11. *Encourages* Member States to adhere to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 8.8, Decent Work and Economic Growth, to promote a secure and safe working environment, following labor rights that upbuild the quality of life for migrants;
12. *Insists* that Member States develop local and regional food production systems to promote sustainable agricultural practices and the adoption of green technology to help achieve food security for migrants by:
 - a. By following the agenda set by Sustainable Development Goal 2.2 for ending all forms of malnutrition;
 - b. Adopting climate-smart agriculture techniques reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving water management systems to tackle desertification;
 - c. Collaborating with technology companies to promote innovative solutions to reduce environmental impact and ensure food security;
13. *Encourages* Member States to provide proper human rights training for law enforcement in host countries, equipping them with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively manage and protect the rights and dignity of migrants;
14. *Calls for* initiatives like ID4Africa to be implemented by Member States through similar regional programs to aid developing nations in properly documenting migrants and displaced people to grant them freedom of movement and preventing violations like refoulement by:
 - a. Helping migrants gain access to services and movement across their country without the fear of refoulement and wrongful detention;
 - b. Following the agenda set by sustainable development goal 16.9 for safeguarding protections and legal rights through legal identity;

- c. Creating a global database accessible to all participating countries, to account for all migrants recording the home country and refuge country for accurate data collection and identification;
- 15. *Encourages* neighboring Member States to share their humanitarian responsibility and solidarity to migrants by:
 - a. Assisting host countries through financial contributions to aid in housing providing healthcare access to migrants employment opportunities;
 - b. Assisting host countries in working towards programs like SDG 4 (Quality Education) by providing educational opportunities to refugee children, SDG 13 (Climate Action) by addressing environmental concerns in refugee camps;
- 16. *Strongly encourages* all Member States to consider the measures such as the Madad project adopted by the European Union, which funds assist in region stability, preventing higher emergency migration, and supporting migrants;
- 17. *Decides* to enhance the interventions of IOM's regional offices, such as the measures taken by the Regional Offices of San José and Cairo, which are providing technical support to governments while developing national framework, supporting international debate and enhancing collaboration, guaranteeing fast and tailored assistance in family reunification, children's protection, and resettlement.



Code: IOM/1/5

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Upholding Human Rights during Situations of Emergency Migration

The International Organization for Migration,

Alarmed by the 122.6 million people worldwide, according to the United Nations Refugee Agency, that were forcibly displaced due to war, violence, conflict, human rights violations, and other events as of June 2024, a 5% increase from the end of 2023,

Expressing concern about gaps in data about migrants regarding inter-continental migration patterns, as well as their social impacts and experiences with discrimination,

Noting with concern the problems of adaptation, acceptance, and integration that migrants face in host countries,

Fully aware of migration due to the climate crisis across the world, including Small Developing Island States, caused by rising sea levels, extreme droughts, flooding, and desertification,

Recognizing the lack of a universally accepted and clear definition of a climate migrant under international law and its associated rights,

Emphasizing that existing migration law frameworks may hinder the ability of migrants to speedily gain refuge in other nations,

Acknowledging the importance of the need for a multilateral, multi-faceted approach to help migrants from all walks of life,

Understanding the importance that technology has in maintaining migrant rights in an ever-evolving world,

Recognizing the influence of celebrities and those of notability in regards to raising awareness for international issues such as Diana, Princess of Wales, for the HALO Trust,

Conscious of the fact that migrants and refugees who have immigrated to African nations and various developing regions face extensive economic hardships due to the lack of healthcare access,

1. *Urges* Member States to prevent human rights violations by integrating migrants into their borders through a comprehensive governmental support system that facilitates integration by:
 - a. Establishing an educational campaign informed by the expanded research on existing migration patterns and critical social issues in order to combat xenophobia and misinformation about migrants in host nations;
 - b. Offering legal counsel in cases of refugee or asylee immigration cases;
2. *Further urges* the Security Council's use of United Nations Peacebuilding Missions with the consent of the sovereign nations in question in order to address conflict at their root, thereby reducing the number of emergency migrants due to war and by extension, human rights violations as a result of migration;
3. *Proposes* expanding the scope of the IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre through:

- a. Providing low-interest loans for human services deemed essential for upholding international human rights under the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, such as housing, starting of small businesses, transportation, and healthcare;
 - b. Collaboration with the United Nations Refugee Agency and non-governmental organizations that help socially integrate migrants into host societies through voluntary:
 - i. Language-learning programs aimed at essential language adoption for migrants;
 - ii. Job training courses to facilitate integration with the local economy;
 - iii. Training aimed at knowledge of cultural norms and traditions;
 - iv. Physical printed media produced and donated by IOM officials;
 - v. Online and physical audio media featuring spoken language;
4. *Directs Attention* of Member States to existing entities, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to hopefully implement and expand programs globally such as:
 - a. A Humanitarian Relief Fund to facilitate access to personal hygiene products;
 - b. The creation of regional funding frameworks to distribute the costs and burdens of emergency migration;
 - c. Providing training programs through the aforementioned entities, such as UNHCR, to expand the capacities of local agencies in relation to ethics awareness and safe practices;
5. *Advises* the General Assembly to amend the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951) to recognize and define climate migrants as refugees under international law, using the IOM recommended definition of climate migration as the movement of humans away from their place of residence, primarily due to rapid or ongoing changes caused by climate change to their local environment;
6. *Establishes* an online platform, available on a global scale, for voluntary donations for member nations to donate supplies such as food and medication to supply resources to refugee host Member States through:
 - a. A voluntary donation program of Member States in support of other nations;
 - b. A voluntary listing of Member States that lack or need supplies to sustain refugees or volunteer nationals;
 - c. The allocation of surplus, where nations aim to donate excess supplies to nearby countries in need;
 - d. Supplies that are not limited to volunteers, monetary aid, medication, hygiene products, and food supplies;
 - e. A voluntary physical and online fundraising event for Member States, volunteers, and the public to invest in migrants;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of access to educational and occupational opportunities that emergency migrants are normally restricted to through:
 - a. Urging access for all migrants residing permanently to all levels of public education;
 - b. Promoting governments to provide access to public service jobs for permanent residents, with the exception of roles involving state security;
 - c. Working with local governments and recruiters to locate jobs within the private sector;
 - d. Encouraging textbook publishers to provide historically accurate and non-violent language regarding immigrants from Member States;
8. *Encourages* raising support for important migrant issues by:
 - a. Utilizing social media to raise awareness of refugee migrant flows;
 - b. Promoting civilian outreach through social media challenges, live streams, hashtags, videos, influencers, and celebrities;
9. *Urges* all Member States to codify proper and streamlined Refugee Status Determination (RSD) processes for migrants, as outlined in the *Procedural Standards for RSD under UNHCR's Mandate*, if not already existing through:
 - a. Forming an advisory board under regional UNHCR offices to work with nations under its purview to review and assess existing immigration law in relation to the *Procedural Standards for RSD under UNHCR's Mandate*;
 - b. Providing training to immigration offices and their officers on the procedural steps presented by the *Procedural Standards for RSD under UNHCR's Mandate*;
 - c. Collaborate with Member States to seek more direct paths to citizenship for refugees who desire to integrate into their host state;
10. *Further urges* fellow Member States to collaborate with other international agencies to aid the integration of migrants through:
 - a. Partnering with the World Health Organization to establish health checkpoints equipped with medical professionals to help incoming migrants;
 - b. Working with the International Committee of the Red Cross to assert the protected status of refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons;
11. *Recommends* the implementation of more resilient climate infrastructure to address climate migration at its root by:
 - a. Encouraging improvements for early warning systems that detect the issues of famine, drought, flooding, and natural disasters through:
 - i. Promoting the use of multi-hazard early warning systems to detect when an extreme weather event will occur and allow for proper preparation;
 - ii. Suggesting to employ drought early warning systems to prevent community devastations such as the loss of agriculture;
 - iii. Recalling for the use of tide gauges to monitor and combat rising sea levels that displace coastal populations;

- b. Adopting nature-based climate infrastructure and practices through:
 - I. Urging the need for tree-planting initiatives to create forested barricades in flood-prone areas as well as the regions suffering from desert expansion;
 - II. Promoting the practice of cloud seeding to encourage rain in regions of drought and monitor irrigation progress in drought-prone regions;
 - III. Implementing a water catchment project to address water scarcity that forces migrants to seek new sources;
 - IV. Encouraging funding for agriculture to help build sustainable homes that are more durable in situations of natural disaster.



Code: IOM/1/6

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Upholding Human Rights during Situations of Emergency Migration

The International Organization for Migration,

Reaffirming the mission of Member States to improve and address the human rights of refugees and ensuring that their rights to basic personal care are met during their migration, in accordance with article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948,

Emphasizing General Assembly resolution International Migration and Development (A/RES/69/229), focusing on the health and safety of women and children while recognizing their exposure to rights violations,

Deeply concerned that 55 percent of young girls were not able to have their needs met by accessing menstrual products and many more lacking basic forms of undergarments during their menstrual cycles, according to the Women's Voices for the Earth,

Recognizing the struggles women face with trafficking, as highlighted by the General Assembly resolution Trafficking in Women and Girls (A/RES/71/167),

Recognizing the challenges facing 43 million children who have been forcibly displaced, diminishing progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 10.7,

Reaffirming Human Rights Council resolution Rights of the Child: Protection of the Rights of the Child in Humanitarian Situations (A/HRC/RES/37/20),

Stressing the importance of migrants having normalcy during their migration by receiving access to products needed to promote personal health, according to the World Health Organization,

Fully aware that some states may be unable to supply products for refugees to maintain their essential personal care as discussed in the 57th General Assembly's Third Committee during the 47th and 48th meetings,

Aware of children in refugee camps being subjected to recurring sexual assault and forced labor, as reported by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF),

Having considered the frequency of human rights violations at border zones, including prolonged encampment, abuses, and refoulement, as discussed in the Human Rights Council report Human Rights Violations at International Borders: Trends, Prevention and Accountability (A/HRC/50/31),

Stressing the need for improved work opportunities to increase the self-sufficiency of migrants, as mentioned by the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,

Alarmed by the lack of resources available to emergency migrant centers in rural environments according to the United Nations Refugee Agency Protection and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH),

Recalling the Community Engagement & Policing (CEP) programme, which focuses on creating positive dynamics between law enforcement and migrants,

Bearing in mind that according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), an estimated 117.3 million people worldwide were forcibly displaced due to persecution, conflict, violence, and human rights violations in 2023,

Having adopted an IOM resolution on the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MC/2362) establishing the Migration Governance Framework (MGI), as well as the Data Tracking Matrix (DTM) of the Global Data Institute (GDI) to better establish transparency and accountability in migration systems,

Deeply conscious of the challenges faced by mixed flows of refugees and migrants moving along land routes that are highly susceptible to human rights abuses, such as human trafficking and gender-based violence, as stated in the UNHCR's 2023 Opening Statement to the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme,

1. *Calls for* the implementation of measures to ensure that IOM humanitarian staff is working in the best interest of migrants, the establishment of training programs for IOM humanitarian staff to ensure that the rights of women and children are upheld, through:
 - a. The extension of humanitarian aid to those previously impacted by sexual exploitation and trafficking to include legal, psychosocial, psychological, and medical services;
 - b. The utilization of the IOM Development Fund to establish programs seeking to meet the basic necessities of women and children, such as the provision of resources including but not limited to feminine hygiene products, contraceptives, and adequate maternal and infant care;
2. *Encourages* the creation of legal frameworks to specifically address child migration, which include, but are not limited to:
 - a. The expansion of the UNICEF Child Protection Program by Save the Children;
 - b. Initiate specific response plan(s) if abuse occurs;
 - c. Establishing explicit alternatives to child detention, such as foster care or supervised independent living in accordance with the UN Task Force on Children Deprived of Liberty;
3. *Urges* Member States to ensure equal access to work opportunities for emergency migrants through cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and broadening the scope of its Fair Migration Agenda, which will:
 - a. Ensure equal treatment and fair recruitment for migrant workers in receiving countries through providing placement services to prevent exploitation, assistance with job search, and disseminating labor market information to migrants;
 - b. Promote ILO's universal exercise of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work to provide a framework for countering unacceptable situations;
4. *Encourages* Member States to coordinate with local government agencies to zone refugee centers near urban areas where resources are more abundant, security measures are more readily deployable, and government sectors can be easily utilized to promote an equal and safe environment;
5. *Recommends* that Member States form law enforcement units that ensure equality and safety in areas where refugee quarters are prevalent in collaboration with the UN Security Council, by:
 - a. Developing training programs for law enforcement dealing with tolerance between refugees and residents;

- b. Incentivising educational programs and advertisements to increase understanding between immigrants and natives;
- 6. *Invites* the IOM to help Member States increase their capacity for rapid urbanization through:
 - a. Technical assistance for the improvement of urban planning, infrastructure development, economic development and job creation, and social welfare systems;
 - b. Expanding on the Migration Governance Index (MGI) to help Member States assess their preparedness for migrant urbanization;
- 7. *Encourages* the creation of a comprehensive outline for member states to rethink the use of border zones within migration systems, aiming to minimize reliance on border zone camps by 2050 and to promote direct integration into urban areas as they become better equipped to support migration flows;
- 8. *Calls Upon* IOM to host a 2025 session of the International Dialogue on Migration to discuss, create, and forge a global consensus on standard definitions for crisis and emergency by:
 - a. Ensuring that Member States, international bodies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have a clearer understanding of how to respond to migration situations;
 - b. Establishing specific criteria for designating a situation as a crisis or emergency taking into account factors such as the scale, speed, and impact of displacement, to facilitate timely and appropriate responses;
- 9. *Requests* an expansion of the Data Tracking Matrix (DTM) to assess migration flows into urban areas with an emphasis on:
 - a. Utilizing mobility tracking technology to identify high-risk areas along migrant land routes, which are especially vulnerable to human rights abuses, such as human trafficking and gender-based violence;
 - b. Assisting Member States in developing alternative land routes and strategies to improve security within those high-risk areas.



Code: IOM/1/7

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Upholding Human Rights during Situations of Emergency Migration

The International Organization for Migration,

Alarmed by transitory dangers encountered by emergency migrants such as lack of migratory status and access to critical resources,

Affirming the great accomplishment of the ratification of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* by many Member States which recognizes fundamental rights such as the right to life and the freedom of religion to be enjoyed by all people,

Acknowledging the need for an international understanding of migratory pathways, processes, and transitory struggles encountered by emergency migrants,

Further alarmed by the growth rate of displaced people, exceeding 120 million individuals as of 2024 per the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), marking the twelfth consecutive year the number of displaced people has steadily increased,

Firmly convinced of the need for the management of cross-border migration, in response to the 300 million emergency migrants that require humanitarian assistance from neighboring countries as reported by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

Desiring Member States focus on building sustainable systems for conflict preparedness and recovery in the face of frequent natural and humanitarian disasters, aiding in the cross-border migration of emergency migrants,

Guided by the global prevalence of human trafficking, disappearances, and death along migration routes,

Deeply concerned with the attack on refugee camps by armed separatist groups throughout Africa,

Recognizing the two billion people—including migrants and refugees—who are affected by conflict worldwide, according to the International Committee of the Red Cross, and in migration from country to country people's rights are often ignored in favor of controlling the quantity of migrants,

Reaffirming that basic human rights, such as access to food and shelter in a dignified manner, are necessary for all living persons including emergency migrants,

Recognizing the definition of the term emergency migrants as persons who must emigrate to another land because of scarcity of resources or safety in their native land, making it inhospitable, including refugees and climate migrants,

Further recognizing that past mass migrations can be better studied to find patterns of migrations, and the receiving countries can be alerted of a mass migration before its occurrence to better prepare for an influx of emergency migrants,

Concerned by the consequences of natural disasters leading to emergencies in migration,

Mindful of the importance of fostering community amongst emergency migrants and natives of host countries,

Deeply alarmed by the 2023 World Migration Report, which estimates there are 281 million international migrants—equating to 3.6 percent of the global population—with 50% of this estimate being children,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate with one another and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to create and maintain neutral demilitarized humanitarian zones—defined as areas between bordering Member States where migrants may expect safe transit and humanitarian aid—for the safety and upholding of human rights for migrants in transit by enforcing international standards of peace and resolution in neutral humanitarian zones to ensure minimal political conflict and violence;
2. *Reminds* Member States of the need to address emergency migrants' rights violations by:
 - a. Collaborating transnationally to establish and enforce legal protections for migrants through the General Assembly, including the fundamental rights recognized in the *Universal Declaration for Human Rights* and the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*;
 - b. Establishing provisions for working migrants to prevent exploitation in the workplace, such as education on their rights of union-forming or joining, creation of a safe work environment, and ensuring treatment without discrimination or harassment;
 - c. Overseeing and ensuring equal education for migrants and their children;
 - d. Improving access to healthcare for emergency migrants;
3. *Recommends* the establishment of a migration research task force under the Migration Research and Publications Division by:
 - a. Establishing a group of dedicated research scientists to investigate the root causes of human rights violations during the transitory process of emergency-induced migration;
 - b. Developing a comprehensive migrant protection plan for the use of all Member States that can be implemented to uphold the fundamental rights of migrants during transitory periods;
 - c. Providing Member States with data collection resources to share and analyze statistics on the flow of migration and integration;
4. *Encourages* the creation of a global awareness campaign called “Protecting Emergency Migrants” through:
 - a. Utilizing social media to educate the global population on the human rights injustices towards migrants;
 - b. Deploying the International Organization for Migration’s (IOM) Goodwill Ambassadors as a part of a social media campaign to spread awareness of the importance of welcoming migrants into our community for the betterment of our society;
5. *Further calls upon* Member States to prioritize the strengthening of intercontinental institutions to manage migration by:
 - a. Expanding on the Data Tracking Matrix to improve migration governance within the IOM and United Nations through monitoring transit routes and working with Member States to cooperate with one another and create new and safer migration routes;

- b. Enhancing regional cooperation, and building resilience within vulnerable communities through international institutions such as OCHA, the UNHCR, and other NGOs to protect and strengthen the humanitarian rights of vulnerable groups;
6. *Suggests* Member States to build the capacity to absorb migrant returnees from other countries and promote local development projects that integrate refugees into the economy and local communities by:
 - a. Recommending Member States to speed the legal process for migrants to gain work visas to create income in one country to their home country or citizenship;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to collaborate with NGOs to build provisions enabling migrants to obtain home or business loans, in order to allow them to establish an income, community, and livelihood within their host country;
7. *Recommends* the recognition of climate refugees as a protected status within the United Nations due to the lack of migrant rights for climate-induced migrants;
8. *Further urges* Member States to improve the safety of migrants along migration routes by:
 - a. Developing and improving migration routes in Asia, Africa, and Latin America—continents that are high-traffic areas of emergency migrant movement—as dangerous conditions including desolate environments and conflict are prevalent in these areas and often lead to the death of migrants;
 - b. Addressing violations of migrants' rights, such as lack of access to shelter, healthcare, food, and water, that lead to disappearances;
 - c. Establishing further provisions toward the goals of the *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families* in order to ensure migrating families are protected in all circumstances;
9. *Invites* Member States to improve the safety and well-being of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) within refugee camps by:
 - a. Recommending the establishment of guidelines that target and prevent discrimination based on cultural differences, economic backgrounds, educational history, and race in order to promote peace within refugee camps;
 - b. Calling attention to and upkeeping pre-existing regulations on the size and distance of refugee camps from conflict zones in order to reduce harm against IDPs;
 - c. Encouraging greater collaboration between the International Criminal Court (ICC) and states for the prosecution and conviction of perpetrators of violent acts against refugee camps;
10. *Further invites* for the commitment of Member States to resolving armed conflict resulting in emergency migration through:
 - a. Directly addressing and resolving conflict causing forced displacement;
 - b. Promoting and supporting vulnerable states' political and economic stability, who are experiencing conflict affecting the livelihood of peoples and the government, in order to address conflict migration through peace;

11. *Welcomes* the proposal of an integration system of emergency migrants into their surrogate economies by:
 - a. Introducing emergency migrants into a supportive refugee community containing social services, health services, shelter, and safety services;
 - b. Integrating migrants into the local economy through workforce development and economic inclusion;
 - c. Providing immigrant families a social worker to facilitate and oversee their integration into the surrogate country's larger economy, ultimately turning emergency migration into a driver of growth rather than an economic burden;
 - d. Promoting the leveraging of migration as a development tool for sustainable climate initiatives;
12. *Encourages* the creation of a data analysis framework that tracks past migrations and migrant movements and identifies the needs of migrants in order to recognize the patterns of migrations to alert the responding Member States in a timely manner and allocate resources efficiently;
13. *Further encourages* a bottom-up approach to refugee integration by empowering local entities supported by NGOs to maximize resource use through:
 - a. Prioritizing bottom-up integration of refugees into host countries through direct delegation to local entities with the assistance of NGO resources to bolster refugee integration at all levels;
 - b. Focusing on the feasibility of aid both with and without assistance from NGOs we ease the often-raised issue of resource strain;
14. *Further proposes* a workforce program run alongside Member State support for emergency migrants and refugees upon arrival that:
 - a. Uses the help of volunteers within fellow Member States to assess the needs and skill sets of their housed refugees through various surveys and observed workshops;
 - b. Matches migrants with careers that align with the skills they possess and the careers they may have held in their home countries;
 - c. Prepares refugees of all ages for the workforce through interview preparation and resume-building workshops;
 - d. Offers access to mental health support and counseling, giving recognition to the impact of migration and being able to address common issues like adjustment to stress and work-life balance;
 - e. Works with local businesses to promote the integration of skilled migrants;
15. *Establishes* an identification system for emergency migrants that allows for efficient registration, access to services, and protection against exploitation that:
 - a. Maintains privacy and security of emergency migrants;
 - b. Ensures the safety and dignity of migrants through the issue of an identity card to resolve cases of doubt in residence validity, while demonstrating necessary identification to host countries and home country when it is safe for migrants to return;

16. *Further calls upon* the General Assembly to protect emergency migrants, establishing a legal framework for temporary protection and expanding humanitarian corridors through:

- a. Implementing technical support programs to strengthen the nation's healthcare capacity;
- b. Ensuring shelter, migrant protection, and legal assistance during emergencies;
- c. Collaborating with relevant NGOs that uphold human rights;
- d. Establishing regional funds to support at-risk countries and particularly small island developing states facing similar climate risks;

17. *Further suggests* the creation of a set of emergency guidelines for Member States that would build upon the Principles and Guidelines on the Human Rights Protection of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations by:

- a. Establishing new principles to guide Member States on how to accommodate the influx of disaster, climate, and conflict-related migration during times of emergency;
- b. Providing a comprehensive and inclusive plan created by:
 - I. Including Member States with experience in accommodating displaced people;
 - II. Working with inter-agency bodies such as the Global Migration Group (GMG);
 - III. Collaborating with International Organizations (IOs) and NGOs.